

be ought to pay that for it. Heigh."

Strang. Very well. Now I will place \$100,000 dollars in your hands, and do as treasurer who has charge of the money, and offer to buy the pew, saying that he will pay that price down for it. I will, of course, tell you that he is not first, and give him the option to buy. And Preston, rather than let the pew, will buy. Dye see?"

It's the very thing!"

And a lawyer, dyed in the wool. "Mistake," said the man, leaning chair, and giving vent to a hearty coter.

And myself had to beat in any other S—s. "But will you join in?"

I'm ready to serve the church that a humble individual like me can't do."

At Sabbath, Preston sat in his own pew; and the treasury of the church in a better condition by just the \$100,000 dollars. S— was dejected of his scheme, and tried to get other pew renters, who were entirely each other, during the week, and ended result. Jones got some pious or his part of the business, and it he had better pay his honest price. He undertook to buy a high price, and he put it all quietly in his pocket."

S— determined to have somebody's name remarked the treasurer, when he died the fourth time.

Good pew, and an willing to pay for it," he replied. "I don't covet it. But I believe no one has property he merely rents."

You have a right to purchase pew in the church."

posed."

I didn't get the pew for which he paid liberal price. The occupant prefers alternative of buying to being turned out."

He thing went quietly on, no one knew the agency at work, until he was actually sold to pay off the fifty dollars debt that had remained after of pews and subsequent extra payments."

Tell you that I would make Preston," said S— to the vestrymen, "he had first hinted his intention of some unknown scheme into operation."

who made thirty or forty others of Preston's case is only a drop in the ocean."

I did. The church owes me a debt for paying off its debt, and I claim it."

are entitled to it, if the thing has been done."

judge of that yourself."

—, whose notions of right and wrong were founded upon rather extraordinary standards the trick he had played upon the church, and ended by saying, "I don't see that capital!"

what people say of you is corded in the vestryman, with unexpected results."

it is that, pray?"

at you are a lawyer dyed in the wool, and against all spiritual bleaching-morning!"

he was profoundly astonished for the first time he shrugged his shoulders and said—

because his dull brains were not equal to such a scheme."

was some stir in the church he known what work the lawyer engaged in, may well be supposed. The church, some laughed at the trick, and some were less satisfied with being deceived. The reputation of S— as a man of honor, which he had won by his score of his piety, there called for a re-examination. He was entertained in the minds of a few, and he him a lawyer dyed in the wool, and before a hopeles case.

—A Good Story.—William Strang, surviving brother of Jo, has published a book, in which he condemns the Mormon leader as an impostor, and announces his separation from him. The jar between these champions of truth, the Ottawa Free Press, tells the following story:—

that the prophet Strang needed money, and he determined that his followers did not know. So he called them together, and told them that in consequence they would erect the house, the prophet would promise them an endowment. The building was erected, and now they apply for their endowment. The Saints are gathered together, and the prophet takes them through the ceremony, which, as head of the church, &c., and concludes by announcing all with a composition of cheer smell." They are then directed to another room that was to be the place where they were to receive the endowment. The building was erected, and now they apply for their endowment. The Saints are gathered together, and the prophet takes them through the ceremony, which, as head of the church, &c., and concludes by announcing all with a composition of cheer smell." They are then directed to another room that was to be the place where they were to receive the endowment. 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MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company was held at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 11th November, 1847.

On motion of Gen. Alex. McRae, Dr. F. J. Hill was appointed Chairman, and Henry Nutt and James Griewald, Secretaries.

The meeting was then adjourned until half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Met agreeably to adjournment, when the Committee appointed for that purpose reported that 2,522 shares of stock were represented by individual stockholders, and 6,000 shares by Hon. R. Hines and Dr. F. J. Hill, as proxies for the stock of the Company.

The President of the Company made his annual report, together with the reports of the Superintendent of the Road and Road Repairs, and of the Superintendent of the Shops.

On motion of Hon. R. Hines, it was Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Company be authorized, and they are hereby authorized, to employ a Commissioner or a Clerk, with a suitable salary, whose duty it shall be to purchase, take care of, and distribute to the different departments all provisions, tools, or materials, for the use of the Company, and keep a correct account of the same, to be by him submitted to the Board at their several weekly meetings, or at such time or times as the Board may direct.

On motion, Messrs. P. K. Dickinson and Henry Nutt were appointed a Committee to take into consideration the free privileges of Stockholders on the week of the annual meeting, and report thereon at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned until 7 o'clock, this evening.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 12. Met agreeably to adjournment.

Messrs. Dickinson and Nutt, who were appointed for that purpose, reported that they had submitted to the Board at their several weekly meetings, or at such time or times as the Board may direct.

On motion, Messrs. P. K. Dickinson and Henry Nutt were appointed a Committee to take into consideration the free privileges of Stockholders on the week of the annual meeting, and report thereon at the next meeting.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, November 19, 1847.

From this sum deduct the estimated expenses, and for a substantial Road they are large.

Now this sum is over 10 per cent on two millions of dollars. We consider this calculation to be conclusive, because it is based upon a comparison of facts; but we might go further without fear of being considered visionary, because this Road completes a line of communication much needed in our country.

Instead, therefore, of looking for support from the counties of Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Robeson, Richmond and Anson, in North Carolina, and the districts of Marion, Horry, Darlington, Marlboro, Chesterfield and Sumter, in South Carolina, we open a door to the whole of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and a large increase of business from Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, &c.

Intelligent men concur in the opinion that the business on the line, consequent upon the completion of this improvement, would, at the least, equal double. But to be moderate, we will estimate 50 per cent on the present business of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, and it will give us say one half the amount of through travel; 50 per cent would equal \$35,239.81, which, added to \$203,721.35, gives \$238,961.16, which is nearly equal to 16 per cent on the estimated cost of the Road, or about 12 per cent on two millions, which will cover the cost of our Road.

At your last annual meeting a resolution was passed, making it the duty of this board to apply to the Legislature, asking them to join the individual stockholders in creating a Sinking Fund, by a payment of the dollars on the share, until the debts of the Company were paid off. A Committee of your Board attended at Raleigh for the purpose of urging upon the Legislature the propriety of agreeing to said Resolution, but no action was taken by the Legislature on the subject. It was therefore deemed necessary to call on the individual stockholders for the same.

Herewith you have the report of the Committee on Accounts; that of the Engineer and his estimate for the coming year. Also the report of Steam Boat Agent and that of Superintendent of Machinery—all of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the board.

Respectfully, ALEX. McRAE.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

England's Money Market.—A gentleman well acquainted with English affairs, thinks there is more implied by the movement described below, than appears on the face of it. This is a different thing from the deputation which went up to London to endeavor to procure help from the Bank of England for the Royal Bank of Liverpool. That deputation returned unsuccessful; but this, from various circumstances—among them, the fact that Sir Robert Peel is not in England, and the fact that the Government is not in a position to grant the request—leaves the matter in a state of uncertainty.

Alas for England, she does not understand her disease. Her position, after all her reforms, is fictitious. She lives by legislative protection. Her religion is crushed under the most oppressive state bureaucracy, her industry under a selfish aristocracy, and her money matters under a great central bank. She must recognize the equal rights of men, instead of treating down the masses under the heavy feet of hard-hearted royalty and nobility. She must open the land to labor, and give real work an open road to success. Already the cry of hunger is heard again from miserable, priest-ridden Ireland. The work of England are turning their millions out of employment just at the beginning of winter.

Some other system must be adopted than that of stripping the poor of the means of living, and then requiring those who have stripped them to provide almshouses to receive them. The poor have a right to a National Bank. If the sinews of our wealth were more concentrated in the great clutch of a regulator, everything would be in confusion. But we are regulated by God's laws, and they are always easy to the obedient.

Wilmer's Times, of the 19th, says, in a postscript, that the deputation had returned unsuccessful; but that, nevertheless, the deputation did not leave Liverpool till the evening of the 18th. The Liverpool Times (not Wilmer's) of Oct. 19th, has the following:

Deputation to Government on the present alarming state of Trade.—We have been favored with the following communication from his Worship the Mayor:

To the Editor of the Liverpool Times: Sir—I think it right to state to you, for the information of the public, that, at the united request of the several Members of Association of this town, I have consented to accompany to London this afternoon, in order to represent to the Government the deplorable condition of mercantile affairs.

I have invited Mr. Wm. Brown, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Hombly, and Mr. Naylor, to accompany me; and I hope the statements they will make will induce the Government to interfere. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, GEO. H. LAWRENCE, Mayor.

TOWN-HALL, 18th October, 1847.

We understand that it is the intention of the gentlemen composing this deputation, to ask the Government to take a similar course to that taken by Mr. Pitt, in the great panic of 1793, when that great Minister, at once requested of the Government the assistance of the Bank of England, and the Government granted it.

What is wanted, at the present moment, is security that property will not be sacrificed, or, if sacrificed, will be replaced by being forced on glutted markets. An offer of an advance of Two or Three Millions may save ten times that amount of property from being thus sacrificed, and thus put an end to that frightful depreciation of produce and manufactures, which is rapidly destroying commercial confidence, and which threatens, if not arrested, to close almost every mill in this country, and to throw the whole population on the poor rates during the approaching winter. What ever may be the permanent remedies proposed to be adopted, the great point now is to arrest the tendency to death, by some such measure as this.

Transatlantic Postage.—The Washington Union has the following official announcement:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 5, 1847.

The British Government having seen fit to charge a full postage across the Atlantic to mail matter whither by being forced on glutted markets. An offer of an advance of Two or Three Millions may save ten times that amount of property from being thus sacrificed, and thus put an end to that frightful depreciation of produce and manufactures, which is rapidly destroying commercial confidence, and which threatens, if not arrested, to close almost every mill in this country, and to throw the whole population on the poor rates during the approaching winter.

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I have invited Mr. Wm. Brown, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Hombly, and Mr. Naylor, to accompany me; and I hope the statements they will make will induce the Government to interfere. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, GEO. H. LAWRENCE, Mayor.

TOWN-HALL, 18th October, 1847.

We understand that it is the intention of the gentlemen composing this deputation, to ask the Government to take a similar course to that taken by Mr. Pitt, in the great panic of 1793, when that great Minister, at once requested of the Government the assistance of the Bank of England, and the Government granted it.

What is wanted, at the present moment, is security that property will not be sacrificed, or, if sacrificed, will be replaced by being forced on glutted markets. An offer of an advance of Two or Three Millions may save ten times that amount of property from being thus sacrificed, and thus put an end to that frightful depreciation of produce and manufactures, which is rapidly destroying commercial confidence, and which threatens, if not arrested, to close almost every mill in this country, and to throw the whole population on the poor rates during the approaching winter.

What ever may be the permanent remedies proposed to be adopted, the great point now is to arrest the tendency to death, by some such measure as this.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, November 19, 1847.

From this sum deduct the estimated expenses, and for a substantial Road they are large.

Now this sum is over 10 per cent on two millions of dollars. We consider this calculation to be conclusive, because it is based upon a comparison of facts; but we might go further without fear of being considered visionary, because this Road completes a line of communication much needed in our country.

Instead, therefore, of looking for support from the counties of Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Robeson, Richmond and Anson, in North Carolina, and the districts of Marion, Horry, Darlington, Marlboro, Chesterfield and Sumter, in South Carolina, we open a door to the whole of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and a large increase of business from Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, &c.

Intelligent men concur in the opinion that the business on the line, consequent upon the completion of this improvement, would, at the least, equal double. But to be moderate, we will estimate 50 per cent on the present business of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, and it will give us say one half the amount of through travel; 50 per cent would equal \$35,239.81, which, added to \$203,721.35, gives \$238,961.16, which is nearly equal to 16 per cent on the estimated cost of the Road, or about 12 per cent on two millions, which will cover the cost of our Road.

At your last annual meeting a resolution was passed, making it the duty of this board to apply to the Legislature, asking them to join the individual stockholders in creating a Sinking Fund, by a payment of the dollars on the share, until the debts of the Company were paid off. A Committee of your Board attended at Raleigh for the purpose of urging upon the Legislature the propriety of agreeing to said Resolution, but no action was taken by the Legislature on the subject. It was therefore deemed necessary to call on the individual stockholders for the same.

Herewith you have the report of the Committee on Accounts; that of the Engineer and his estimate for the coming year. Also the report of Steam Boat Agent and that of Superintendent of Machinery—all of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the board.

Respectfully, ALEX. McRAE.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

England's Money Market.—A gentleman well acquainted with English affairs, thinks there is more implied by the movement described below, than appears on the face of it. This is a different thing from the deputation which went up to London to endeavor to procure help from the Bank of England for the Royal Bank of Liverpool. That deputation returned unsuccessful; but this, from various circumstances—among them, the fact that Sir Robert Peel is not in England, and the fact that the Government is not in a position to grant the request—leaves the matter in a state of uncertainty.

Alas for England, she does not understand her disease. Her position, after all her reforms, is fictitious. She lives by legislative protection. Her religion is crushed under the most oppressive state bureaucracy, her industry under a selfish aristocracy, and her money matters under a great central bank. She must recognize the equal rights of men, instead of treating down the masses under the heavy feet of hard-hearted royalty and nobility. She must open the land to labor, and give real work an open road to success. Already the cry of hunger is heard again from miserable, priest-ridden Ireland. The work of England are turning their millions out of employment just at the beginning of winter.

Some other system must be adopted than that of stripping the poor of the means of living, and then requiring those who have stripped them to provide almshouses to receive them. The poor have a right to a National Bank. If the sinews of our wealth were more concentrated in the great clutch of a regulator, everything would be in confusion. But we are regulated by God's laws, and they are always easy to the obedient.

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